

## The Washington Times

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.

## WASHINGTONIANS, VOTE!

Every person who lives in Washington and possesses a legal voting residence elsewhere, should make it his particular business to vote. Not only should Washington people vote, but there should be some organized, systematic plan for keeping "tabs" on the number who do so, where they go to do it, and how much it costs them.

It would probably be found that in order to poll the votes of a small minority of the people of the Capital, there is spent once in four years about as much as it would cost to enable the entire community to vote as other American citizens do.

Washington wants to get the suffrage, and the way to get it is to exercise it to the fullest possible extent. There is no population in the nation more instinctive with the ideals of patriotic citizenship than that of Washington. The National Guard of the District recently gave one demonstration of that fact, by turning out a splendid body of soldiers that, in proportion to the population of the community, was more numerous than any State sent to the Mexican frontier. The expense and inconvenience to which Washington people put themselves in order to vote when and where they possess the privilege, constitute further proof of this city's title to a foremost position among really national communities.

Vote tomorrow!

## WHEN DAME NECESSITY URGES

Ever since it began to be noised about that dyestuffs were going to be scarce and high, there has been a tendency to bring marvelous colors into vogue. Last spring and summer saw milady arrayed in tints that formerly she would have scorned. Now it is announced that the most vernal of greens, the yellowest of yellows, the acutest of reds, are to be the fashion next spring. Makers of dyes—so goes the pretty tale—have been compelled to reorganize their brews repeatedly in order to get the shades and colors sharp and dazzling enough to satisfy the styles' demands.

It might be assumed that, just when coloring matter was positively not to be had for love or anything less than all the money, the ladies had insisted that they must have the most gaudy array of colors. Probably the dear ones themselves fondly and fatuously suspect that they did it. But, if common report in certain trade circles may be credited, they had nothing at all to do with it. Instead of leading, they followed. Particular shades and tints that could still be produced most easily and inexpensively were taken up and exploited. They were made fashionable by sheer power of bootstrapping; lifted right into the height of popularity by main strength. The difficult, rare, and expensive colors disappeared. They were not pushed. The buyer must perforce choose among the things that were laid before her. She took the things that served her purpose best, made them fashionable, won the fight for bewildered dyemakers, and imagined that she had set the pace! Not at all; she had merely fallen into step with the time that necessity set.

THE "INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" CHARGE

Mr. Hughes was wise when he declined to make retort to the accusation of President Wilson, in the closing speech of the Wilson campaign, that Hughes' election meant the installment of invisible government at Washington. Mr. Hughes read what the President said, and just laughed. He was entitled to his laugh.

From beginning to this point near its end, the Wilson Administration has been nearer to invisible government than any that can be recalled in this country. The President has notoriously held aloof from counsel that might have illumined his way. There has been Colonel House, still the man of mystery. There have been John Lind and William Bayard Hale and others who as private, personal commissioners of the President have gone out and done work for him that ought to have been done by his Cabinet and his diplomatic agencies. Seemingly the President has at no time entertained real confidence in his constitutional advisers. It is well known that no President has been more exclusive, more retired, more determined to consider the counsel only of a narrow group of advisers, most of them unofficial.

Mr. Hughes conducted for four years the administration of New York State, and all the time it was out in the wide open. Nobody dream-

ed of charging invisible government then. The greatest offense he committed, in the view of some old-fashioned people, was in his insistence in all the publicity that could be brought to bear. When he wanted support for his policies, he went out to the people, campaigned, laid his case before them, and called on them to force their representatives into line. By that procedure he executed the constructive program that was written into the statutes of the Empire State during his incumbency. Mr. Hughes is the especial sort of administrator against whom the charge of being controlled will not lie; and Mr. Hughes has sense of humor that tells him that sort of accusations will not be taken seriously. He declines to enter denials; why should he deny? His record on that particular point is what forced his nomination, and it is what insures his election.

## ONE ARGUMENT FOR HUGHES

One reason in favor of supporting Mr. Hughes, that has had far less consideration during the campaign than it deserves, is based on the decided prospect that the next House of Representatives will be Republican.

The House has not always slipped through with the Presidential ticket. The Republicans never controlled Congress throughout the Presidency of Mr. Hayes. Today, there is strong probability that, no matter what fate befalls the head of the ticket, the Republicans will organize the next House. They ought to have both House and President. Under our bi-party system of government, to have Congress divided or both branches of it opposed to the Administration at the White House, is a national misfortune. The Republicans are probably going to carry the next House. They will control the Senate not later than two years from now, if they do not control it after March 4. In those circumstances, it is part of patriotic duty to vote for a Republican President, in order that there may be a unity among the three factors in legislation and administration.

It needs only to study the election reports of four and two years ago to be convinced that the House is altogether likely to go Republican this time. The Democrats swept the lower branch with a tremendous majority four years ago. The split in the Republican party caused that. Two years passed, two years within which Democratic tariff ideals had been very much at the front, and the next House almost slid over to the Republicans. It would have gone Republican, as the country would also have done, if there had been at the same time a Presidential election, and a chance for a general verdict on the tariff accomplishment of the Wilson Administration. Since that time the international situation has complicated issues. But the Democratic Congress did not earn and does not possess the confidence of the country. The realization of its incapacity for constructive legislation has been borne in upon the country, with the result that there is every reason to expect that the new House will be Republican.

A Republican House and a Wilson White House would make just about the most hopeless combination, with which to face a difficult and dangerous crisis, that could be imagined. There is one way to avoid it, and that is to give Mr. Hughes the support that the Republican party's hold on national confidence justifies.

## POLAND A NATION AGAIN

Announcement from Berlin that Poland is once more proclaimed an independent nation is mildly interesting; no more. The status of Poland will be determined after the war, by the council of the nations that will also fix the boundaries of European countries, decide what is to become of Africa and Oceania, and possibly remake the governments of some of the countries involved in the war.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria long ago announced their purpose to restore ancient Poland. Nobody knows, however, what ancient Poland means. The Teutonic pronouncement does not indicate what the boundaries are to be. Russia is not a party to the new arrangement; yet a large part of what for generations constituted Poland is yet in Russian hands. Lithuania is Russian; it was Polish. The Baltic provinces were Polish; they are still in large part in Russian hands. Galicia is divided between Austrian and Russian occupation. Yet of all the parts of that Poland which Peter, Frederick, and Maria Theresa partitioned, Galicia is the one that has been best governed, the one that would be least likely now to wish for restoration of the ancient state.

Sentiment will have to be laid aside when it comes—not during the war, but in the calculating mood of after-the-war—to determining what shall be done about Poland. Most of the demand for restoration of the ancient kingdom comes from people who are ignorant of the truth about Poland. Whether there is a Polish people left, in any territory that can be set off within metes and bounds, is a question of grave doubt. To re-create Poland would be much like

re-creating the Palestine of today into a Jewish state. The Jews for the greater part are not there, and most of them would not want to go back there. The Poles in most parts of Poland are probably largely outnumbered by other peoples. Something like half the Jews in the world live—or lived, rather, before this frightful war brought its ruin to them—within the limits of old Poland.

The reorganization of Balkania by the Congress of Vienna was accomplished regardless of proper distributions of races, languages, traditions, historic relationships; and that was what made Balkania seethe with discontent. To re-create old Poland or some part of it, would bring about a very similar situation. There will have to be the utmost care in handling Poland. Just one thing about it is certain. That is, that no Polish kingdom set up now, with the House of Hohenzollern standing back in the shadows as its guardian, will survive if the House of Hohenzollern fails to become master of the world at the war's end. The ceremony of Sunday was a hollow sham, and nobody knew it better than the leaders of Germany who thought to win a bit of the world's approval by a seeming liberality.

## THE GUESSES AND THEIR GUESSES

Down underneath the straw of the straw votes, there resides the big and telling fact that normally this is a Republican country by about a million and a half of votes. It is a Republican country because it believes, on the whole, that Republican policies are the ones under which the largest prosperity accrues to the largest number of people, and under which there is insured the highest measure of security to national interests.

Four years ago, by a marked minority, the Democratic party came into power because the Republican party was divided. In the interval down to this date, the country has had such an opportunity to observe the outworkings of Democratic policies that it is more than ever convinced of the superior efficacy of Republican policies. The Republican party is substantially reunited. It has gained large accessions, even from the ranks of those who four years ago voted for Wilson.

The most substantial of all reasons for the belief that Mr. Hughes will be elected is that the country is again back on the basis of its normal party relationships. That means that, in the aggregate of shifts and changes, there must be a transfer of about a million votes from their normal Republican moorings to the Democratic total, in order to elect Mr. Wilson. It is well-nigh a political impossibility. The Wilson Administration has done nothing to command a special vote of confidence. It came in without a vote of confidence. It was an accident; it has no claim to perpetuation in power, and the conditions that wrought the accident of 1912 no longer exist.

There is the broad, general statement of the reasons why backers of Mr. Hughes are betting on him at long and lengthening odds. The best argument in favor of the bet on Hughes is to be found in the tabulations of election returns in any political almanac. The time for reasoning on issues is pretty well past. It is now a question, admitting that the voters have made up their minds, of determining what it means for them to make up their minds.

Perusal of the political statistics of the country answers that question. The political mind of this country is Republican. Four years ago that mind failed to register. It is going to register this year.

## WILSON GIVES LAST WORD TO LEADERS

Urges Vigilance to Avert Last Minute Confusion of Voters.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 6.—President Wilson's "final word" on the election, sent out by him to every State and county chairman in the country, declares the fight has been won, but exhorts vigilance against "belated efforts to confound the public judgment." The telegram follows:

"I thank you heartily for the splendid work done by you and by all the workers in the cause of progressive principles at issue in this campaign. 'The fight is won, I fully believe; though I take this means of urging you to renewed exertions and vigilance to see that belated efforts to confound the public judgment do not succeed.'"

"Our country is prosperous, secure and happy, and its prosperity is upon a sound basis. Steps to protect our commerce and industry in any emergency after the European war ends have been taken. The anti-dumping principle at issue in this campaign provides the Executive with added power to prevent dumping of European surplus manufactures upon our markets."

"The tariff commission will shortly be appointed and at work to provide the facts which will determine what other legislation is necessary and desirable. I need not add that the Federal reserve act is a guarantee against panic and that the Federal Trade Commission will aid, as it already has helped, to preserve the stability of our domestic and foreign commerce. 'I am confident that the time has passed in America when votes can be bought, the ballot-box defiled by corrupt practices and the Federal Government in any way by the use of money.'"

## Don Marquis' Column

Our Own Natural History.  
In deep-sea circles when the Smelt Rides out in search of pleasure He climbs aboard a Taut-Crab And seeks it at his leisure— Of course, it backward goes and bathward, So if one's rushed it's rather awkward.

Link Bros., 299 Market street, Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, manufacture only sausages. L. C. tells us.

## NOT TO BE OUTDONE IN HONESTY, WE HAVEN'T.

I've never seen moon-o-o-o jump— (The whole wide world beneath 'er)— Clear over yonder lunar lump— And I don't think you have either! —J. P. Goetz.

It Tires the Feet Writing It, Too. It makes me ache in every fibre. To read the stuff some call verse I like. —R. G.

Lines by a Commercial Traveler Upon the Occasion of a Train Having Jumped the Track.

From the Commercial Men's Association: ADAIR, Iowa, May 5, 1916. Mr. R. A. Cavanaugh, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—While riding on a branch train the other day it jumped the track and during the wait I scribbled these few lines. I thought you might possibly use them to some advantage.

If you cannot, no harm done, you can kindly return the paper to me. I have been a member my time and effort will have been in vain. Yours respectfully, H. A. Atlantic, Iowa.

No. 3574. P. S.—This is original and has never been printed.

I'm a Common Commercial traveler. I'm a Common Commercial traveler. I'm a Common Commercial traveler. I'm a Common Commercial traveler. I'm a Common Commercial traveler.

I travel on the shiny rails. That run along in pairs. And every time I make a trip, My Frau—She nearly awakes.

My train sometimes jumps the track. And runs upon the ties. Some of the 'cub's can't work. Sometimes some on dies.

It decorates me with bruises. And breaks my good right wing. My eyes are black, I have no back. Oh! Gee, how my ears do ring.

But I can't keep from smiling. When to me comes the thought. Of that accident in Indiana. So recently I bought.

If they break me all to pieces. And send me back to clay. I can't help but laugh. 'Gosh Gintit' I'm a member of the I. C. M. A.

When I'm passing in my checks. And going through the gate. I'll say Good-by, kind world. I leave you. I'm going on a freight.

I don't know where she's gone. But I'm sure on my way. I've been quite a little spender. And have saved near enough. But laws, I've got insurance. And the kind that ain't no bluff.

The wife at home and kiddies. Can have a darn good time. And won't have to skip and squeeze. Every blinken, bloomen dime.

Boys, that's sure some fine feeling. And there's no better way. Than to soak a few of those shekels. In the good old I. C. M. A.

November 7, A. D. 1916. (What shadows were we? What shadows pursue?—Edmund Burke.) Only waiting till the shadows. Are a little longer. Wonderful waiting till the shadows. Cover all of Shadow Lawn! —James H. Kennedy.

Yes, They Squeeze In. Sir: As an amateur aptonymic scout, may I submit the name of "Hugger Bros., Responsible Contractors," of Montgomery, Ala.?

"Deutschland Unter Allie," exclaims Sorzano, referring to a certain recent marine exploit.

But for the European war, writes H. W., the Germans could use the slogan "He kept us out of work." For instance, the winter of 1913-14.

Has Any One Seen Archy? "Where is Archy?" asked a score or more of his friends. And we are obliged to confess that we don't know. Has any one seen a Vera Libre? Wonderful waiting till the shadows. Cover all of Shadow Lawn! —James H. Kennedy.

Frankly, we fear the worst. Archy came to us a couple of weeks ago with his head hanging down. This is no figure of speech. His head was hanging down and his neck was wrinkled and lumpy. He asked for a leave of absence. We refused it. There were no words. He left anyhow. We fear the worst.

Archy, writing all his communications by the slow and painful process of butting his head against one type-writer key after another, developed a callous on his skull at the same time that his neck muscles began to weaken. He asked us for some sort of head harness, such as football players wear.

After thinking the request over, we refused it. We cannot afford to encourage contributors in the idea that it is possible to get anything in the way of material recompense out of writing for the Sun Dial.

Buy Archy headgear and next some other poet would want a lead pencil, a pad of paper or even a theater ticket.

Once that sort of thing starts and there's no telling where it may run to before it stops.

"Archy," we said, "is the glory you get worth nothing to you? We're astonished to find you so materialistic! How about art for art's sake?"

"Well, boss," he said, "if you won't give me a head harness, I can write with my back, every time I hit a letter, at least let me lay off for a week or two."

We thought it over. And decided against it. Begin to treat contributors as if they were human, and there's no telling where it may run to before it stops.

## AMUSEMENT COUNCIL TO CONSIDER GOOD INFLUX PROBLEMS

Reserve Board Body Will Make Study of the Situation Its Principal Business.

## CONSIDER AFTER WAR TREND

Officials Believe There Is Little Danger From Supply If Sudden Outflow Is Checked.

The growing importance of the problem presented to the nation by the enormous gold supply was emphasized today in the announcement that when the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board meets here, November 20, this will be the foremost topic of discussion.

When the reserve agents of the Federal reserve system and the governors of the system hold their meetings here next month they will take up, among other things, the huge gold supply and the threatened drain of gold after the war.

It has become apparent that heavy inflows of European gold are better than the steady drain of gold after the war.

Chicago Conference. In this connection, reports from Chicago of an important conference of financiers, such men as Henry P. Davis and George M. Reynolds, were eagerly scanned in Treasury circles by members and officials of the Federal Reserve Board today.

A study of this meeting indicated there was some talk about danger of demoralization of gold by Great Britain, Russia, and France. However, while there has been a great deal of demoralization discussion in one way or another lately, it is not believed here that any serious danger of it. Another on the subject of gold in the Federal reserve system says there is no likelihood of it.

How to Check Flow. What is understood to have been the real subject of discussion at Chicago, however, is the flood of gold, how to check it, and in this connection the matter of checking in this country a big, unsecured loan for Great Britain, in other words, it is proposed to float a big issue of British government obligations.

The Federal reserve board, it was understood today, would not interfere in the sale of such a loan. That is to say, the board will undoubtedly take the view that the sale of a loan will be settled by the American investor.

Unless he considers it reasonably sound he will not participate in it, and it cannot be floated.

People Could Judge. The American investor, for instance, might be willing to buy obligations of Great Britain unsecured because he would regard the British government as absolutely stable. He might not be willing to buy obligations of some other government.

The Federal reserve board members are concerned over the huge gold influx, which has netted over \$200,000,000 in the last two years. But the feeling in the board, judging from speeches of some of the members lately, is that there need be no alarm over the conditions if proper steps are taken in time to control the drain expected after the war. If the drain is gradual and not sudden, it may do little harm.

Would Control Supply. Strong sentiment exists in the board in favor of legislation to enable the Federal reserve banks to control a large share of the gold supply within the country instead of having it scattered about. If they had this control, then, it is pointed out, they would have also control over drainage.

The legislation proposed to allow Federal reserve banks to control the gold supply by member banks would enable the Federal reserve banks to get gold, which is presently hoarded by the United States having more gold than it needs, and the Federal reserve banks not having enough.

The total stock of gold and bullion in the United States is about \$2,700,000,000. This is a staggering total, more than any other nation holds. But the Federal reserve system has little gold actively of it. What the board, or at least part of its members, want, is to bring a large share of this gold under Federal reserve authority, so it can be controlled in a time of stress.

Amusement Program For Capital Is Varied

Opening, Oak Crest Open Air School for children, 4600 Thirtieth street northwest.

Meeting, Agassiz Club, Marine Biological Service, George Washington University, 1215, under auspices of Woman's Club of University.

Rally, colored Republicans, A. M. E. Zion Church, 5 p. m.

Meeting, Engineering Society of George Washington University, Arts and Sciences building, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Conduit Road Citizens' Association, St. David's Parish Hall, Conduit road and Little Falls road, 8 p. m.

Meeting, Home Club Players, Home Club, 8 p. m.

Address, by the Rev. Dr. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore, at Presbyterian Ministers' Association meeting, 1000 York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 10:30 a. m.

Masonic—Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anconia, No. 21; Penitentiary, No. 23. Reception of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Washington, 10:30 a. m.

Open Fellows—Langdon, No. 38; Union, No. 11; Beacon, No. 16; Naomi, No. 1 and Ruth, No. 2, of the Hebekeas.

Knights of Pythias—Amaranth, No. 23, and Century, No. 26.

Amusements. National—Sarah Bernhard, 8:15 p. m. Belasco—"The Merry Wives of Windsor," 8:15 p. m.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Polite—"Broadway After Dark," 8:15 p. m. Gayety—Burlesque, 8:15 and 10:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Vaudeville, 1:15 to 11 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Moscow's Garden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Moore's Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

## Times Mail Bag

Boy, Page the Lexicographer! Here's One That Requires His Services. To the Editor of THE TIMES: Three District Commissioners have the following notice on the bridge over Seventh street southwest:

"It is unlawful to drive or propel any vehicle or animal faster than a walk while passing under this bridge." Is this another one of those Ford jokes? FRANKIS DE SALES RYAN. Washington, Nov. 5, 1916.

Efforts of Two Presidential Candidates Toward Equal Rights for Women Are Compared. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In inducing Mr. Ford to adopt the principle of equal pay for women on equal work and to pay the female employees the same wages as his male employees, Mr. Wilson has done more for the equality of the sexes, for equal rights, for the forward movement among women, progressivism, than Mr. Hughes has done in his lifetime.

When the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, desired to enact a law giving to the school teachers of New York City equal pay for equal work, the late Governor Hughes vetoed such proposed law, and the voice of the people was not heeded until another governor gave sanction to the enactment.

Mr. Wilson believes not only in equal suffrage, but in the greater principle of equal rights for men and women. FRANKLIN COUCH. Peekskill, N. Y., October 31, 1916.

True Principles of Socialism Described in Answer To Maryland Company Argument. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

J. A. Harrison, My teacher, Md., in a circular letter to the voters of the Fifth Maryland district, makes the following statement:

"Mr. Harrison believes in principles of Socialism. This means, in a broad sense, that no one should have more than another. In other words, you might say, hard all the year around and if you are fortunate enough to save up a small amount which would ordinarily be put aside for rainy days, you would be required to 'divide up' a part of your money going to the fellow who did not work at all. Of course, then you are assuming the principle of this principle of Socialism, but for my part I prefer to work for myself and keep what I earn."

A study of Socialist doctrine fails to disclose any such principle as that which Mr. Harrison states. In fact, the Socialist constitution seems to be that of dividing up. The Socialist cost of living is merely the part of your money that goes to the fellow who did not work at all, according to the Socialist.

If, for instance, the normal price of a bushel of potatoes is \$1 and this price is arbitrarily inflated to \$1.50, it is evident that you have divided up with some one to the extent of 50 cents when you buy the potatoes—anyhow your 50 cents is gone. If this isn't dividing up, it's something just as bad as the claim of the Socialist. What difference does it make whether you call it dividing up or not? It is dividing up.

Against this the Socialist claims that every one should receive the full value of what he produces. If he produces much, let him have it; if he produces little, let him have little. If he produces nothing, let him have nothing.

Thus the Socialists say they are trying to do one thing, and Mr. Harrison says they are trying to do the exact opposite. We can hardly suppose that the Socialists are so stupid as to suppose that they are doing one thing, and we suppose that a man of Mr. Harrison's standing would not be so stupid as to suppose that he would allow a letter to go out that he had verified its contents. There must be an error somewhere.

The Times throw any light on the question? INNOCENT BYSTANDER. Washington, Nov. 5, 1916.

Maryland Resident Makes Some Observations on Expatriation of Americans Fighting Abroad. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I noticed with interest and approbation a statement in the Times of November 2 to the effect that the Government of the United States had requested the French government not to mention any American citizen as a citizen of this country who are fighting in the armies of France.

By all means let it not be known that there are Americans really fighting for anything. If there actually are any such, let their names be stricken from the rolls of American citizens. They should be forgotten as soon as possible. Fortunately, forgetting is not difficult.

What right have Americans to fight for France, anyway? Are we not at peace, neutral and prosperous? Is not the "imperial German government" some day going to pay the full market value of those murdered at the Lusitania? Murdered, to be sure, but we forget easily, as long as there is money in sight.

Are they fools enough to think that Belgium, the Lusitania, or the "execution" of Miss Cavill are worth fighting for? I suppose we suppose we are. But call them not Americans. Stop them. Be worthy of the verbal homage paid us by the French soldiers when they call their hand-grenades "Joe's exploded Yankee."

R. C. COOK. Lanham, Md., Nov. 4, 1916.

These States Don't Elect. Illinois does not elect a Senator this year; neither does Kentucky, Kansas, Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, or South Dakota.

Some of the contests which preliminary statements from one side or the other indicate may be close, or in which there is particular interest, include:

California—Hiram W. Johnson, former governor, and four years ago Roosevelt's running mate on the Progressive ticket, now a full-fledged Republican, is opposing George S. Patton, Democrat.

Connecticut—Senator George P. McLean, Republican, is being opposed by opposing former national committee man, Democrat.

Indiana—James E. Watson, Republican, and former "whip" of the House, is running against the "Joe" Cannon in the old days of the Big Four in the House of Representatives, is making for it in his race against Tom Taggart, Democrat.

Massachusetts—The Hay State has witnessed a picturesque campaign between violently dissimilar aspirants for the toga—Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, an historian, grave, dignified, and bearded, and John F. Fitzgerald, otherwise "Honey Fitz," Fitzgerald first came into the public eye through his ability to sing "Sweet Adeline" as a vote-getter, that time being during his campaign as a Democratic majority candidate in Boston. He made a record in the mayor's chair, and although he doesn't sing on the stump now, Democratic claim he will figure big in the vote tomorrow.

Minnesota—Frank H. Kellough, formerly Taft's "trust buster" and the man who trailed the Standard Oil trust to its lair, is the Republican Senatorial candidate against D. W. Lawler, Bull Moose, of St. Paul.

Missouri—Walter S. Dickey, of Kansas City, has made a powerful fight to gain the seat of Senator James A. Reed, a Republican, who is retiring.

New Jersey—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, is opposing James E. Martin, Democrat, and incumbent, in one of the hottest campaigns the President's home State has ever known.

North Dakota—United States Treasurer John Burke, Democrat, hopes to oust Porter J. McCumber, incumbent, from his place.

Pennsylvania—Republicans can't count on election of Philander C. Knox, former Senator from the Keystone State, former Secretary of State and former Attorney General. He is opposed by Ellis L. Orvis.

## THE FLEE OF THE PARRY MAYHANG ON BATTLE FOR SENATE

Hot Fight Is on in Thirty-three States for Highest Legislative Office.

## BALANCE OF POWER AT STAKE

Each Side Realizes Full Importance of Working Majority. Summary of States.

The Senate of the United States, home of courtesy, the greatest free debating forum in the world, the "stomach" on which the nation is sustained by our forefathers of the Revolution, any day, will be on trial tomorrow.